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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The Consequences of Repeal.

Some newspapers and some correspondents of ours misunderstand the effect of a repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment upon negro suffrage in this country. They assume that the repeal of the amendment would render every negro in every State ineligible to be a voter; that it would take the ballot away from the African race and keep it away.

of the Fifteenth Amendment would return to the several States the full power to prescribe the qualifications of their own voters. The repeal would enable any State to do lawfully what is now done in some States in spite of the amendment and in defiance of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution.

No Northern State where public sentiment was satisfied with the results of negro suffrage would be compelled by the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to abolish negro suffrage. The State could continue to admit its black citizens along with its white citizens to the polls.

No Southern State that desired to permit negro suffrage as soon and as fast as the black citizens proved themselves competent to handle the ballot would be prevented from so doing.

A condition of things where some States admitted male negroes to the polls and other States denied them the privilege of voting would be no more anomalous than is the system of suffrage whereby white female citizens now exercise the franchise in some States and are

denied the privilege in others. Furthermore, the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment would relieve the Supreme Court of the United States from a position most difficult and embarrassing actual speed of each vacht was, of course, in the case of those Justices who believe in guessing at resultants.

## Every Man in His Place

We trust that the Hon, THEODORE ROOSEVELT will turn a deaf ear to all requests from business men to use his personal influence toward allaving the great strike agitation now so noticeable and that instead he will hold himself rigidly to the conduct that becomes the President of the United States.

Because by his action in connection with the coal strike Mr. ROOSEVELT violently unsettled the balance between employer and employed under which the law says that business shall be carried on is no good reason for his attempting for comparison were not precisely the now to even up things by applying his same, and, furthermore, it is not in fresh

to pursue is to hold himself aloof entirely | sail carriers of to-day is clearly shown from the private affairs of the American public and devote himself wholly to managing the well-defined business of the President. Two wrongs cannot make a ern racers could cover the distance right.

# Insurance and Race Suicide.

In the office of the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the other day was filed the certificate of incorporation of the American Mothers' Birth Insurance Company. The purpose of the new company is to pay " a birth of a living child to any member." The insurance is to be given to the members at actual cost, and the officers of the corporation will serve without pay. tion in literature, oratory, medicine, reform and feminine clubdom appear in the list of incorporators.

The advantage, we might even say the necessity, of such a form of insurance. especially for families of so-called moderate, or less than moderate, means is obvious. Nor will even the well-todo who have a spark of the old New England thrift be averse to insuring against a pleasing, but not inexpensive, contingency, which, to be sure, is more remote and uncommon among the "old New England " stock than it used to be in less luxurious days. Like most other virtues, prudence shifts and changes

from age to age. Like life insurance, birth insurance is a provision for the family. Its economic soundness cannot be questioned successfully. Carried, as it will or should be, to the point of investment and endowment, it should satisfy the grimmest sociologist and knock out old MALTHUS.

The American Mothers' Birth Insurance Company is said to be the first concern of the kind that has been incorporated in the United States. Then the spiritually to such a degree " that the United States have waited too long for words of Isaiah shall be fulfilled, that a good thing, and Massachusetts is still

a producer of fruitful ideas. So grows the barrier against race suicide. For the present, membership in the company is "limited to members of the American Mothers' Club of the United States." This rule will not prevent the election of the Hon. THEODORE | national calamity shall eventually lead to ROOSEVELT as the first honorary mem-

# Sail Area and Speed.

and yet remain in the 90-foot class. The expansion of Cup defenders since the which she was born, and made her first of sloops that had ever been seen. Her square feet.

The little Puritan accomplished purpose and kept the Cup at home in to the Jews? 1885. In 1900 90-footers were still strugand the Columbia, which is even yet sliding about through the water and defenders, held the trophy against the Shamrock I., a decidedly good yacht. That was fifteen years after the deeds of the doughty Puritan; and yet look how Cup defenders had grown! The Columbia was 89.66 feet on the waterline and 131 feet over all. Her beam was 24 feet and her draught 19.75 feet. From deck to hounds her mast measured 74 feet and her topmast was 641/2 feet long. Her boom was 106 feet in length was 13,135.45 square feet. Not much catboat about that. It would be interesting to know how

much speed has been gained by the addition of power in these racing 90-Of course, this is a mistake. The repeal | footers; but, unfortunately, it is not possible to arrive at anything better than an approximate result. Even that, however, has a certain value for what it fails to show. In 1885 the Puritan sailed a thrashing race of twenty miles to leeward and return in a thirty-knot breeze in 5 hours 3 minutes and 14 seconds. In 1893 the Vigilant sailed against the Valkyrie II., fifteen miles to windward and return, in somewhat similar conditions. The breeze was one of fifteen knots, afterward increasing in a squall to much more. The Vigilant, with a waterline length of 86.19 feet and a sail area of 11,272 square feet, sailed this race in 3 hours 24 minutes and 39 seconds. In 1899 the last race between the Columbia and the first Shamrock was sailed fifteen miles to leeward and return in a twenty-knot breeze, in which the defender did her windward work under lower sails alone. She covered the course in 3 hours 38 minutes and 25 seconds.

> Discarding the odd seconds and ignoring the extra miles sailed in beating to windward-because the proportions are not altered by so doing-it is found that the Puritan's average speed was 8 knots an hour, the Vigilant's 8.8 and the Columbia's 8.26 knots. The a little more, but the increase would not change the relative differences.

> These figures lead us to believe tha the speed of Cup defenders has not increased in proportion to the growth of their size; but the truth is, as every vachtsman knows, that each succeeding defender has beaten her predecessor when the two came together in the same conditions. The Mayflower was unquestionably superior to the Puritan, and the Volunteer to the Mayflower, and so on down the list till the Constitution broke the line of succession by refusing to hang her sails so that she could beat the

Columbia. The conditions of the races selected official power in the contrary direction. blows, but in moderate winds and smooth The proper course for Mr. ROOSEVELT seas, that the superiority of the great Those who saw the numerous failures of the early sloops to complete their con tests in seven hours know that the modwithin that limit in the same light breezes.

Jews and Christians. At a meeting of Jews in Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, to protest against outrages inflicted on Jews, under the Russian policy of discrimination against them. Rabbi ALTER ABELSON described sickness or disability benefit upon the his race as "the real Christians of the world for over twenty centuries." During all that time, he explained, " we have turned our cheek to the smiter." On the same evening, at a meeting at the Temple The names of many women of distinc- Beth-El to bid farewell to Dr. KAUFMANN KOHLER, about to leave that congregation for his new post in the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Dr. RUDOLPH GROSSMAN proclaimed that "Judaism. and Judaism alone, always spelled the

message of true humanity." That these sentiments, so identical in spirit, prevail among the Jews is shown very strikingly in an article in the Menorah magazine for May, in which the Jewish problem is treated as " a world problem." The main purpose of the paper is to dissuade the Jews from attempting to solve their race problem by joining in the present Zionite movement for the reestablishment of Palestine and the renewal of the ancient glories of Jerusalem as the actual capital of a

This " method of endeavoring to procure Zion for the Jew," the writer in the Menorah argues, "cannot solve the Jewish problem because it seeks for a legal instead of a spiritual possession of Zion, and therefore runs counter to Scriptural prophecies that there will be no such return to Zion " until Israel is developed out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem.' That is, the Menorah paper proceeds to argue, the prophetic purpose of the Dispersion, of "becoming scattered over the world," is to spread the "Eternal light " to all peoples, so that thus " our our inheritance of the earth, in place of

the small strip of land, Palestine." "To covet a national State means simply to follow in the footsteps of the Yachts can do a good deal of growing Gentiles," contends this Jewish writer. To lead the Gentiles instead of following them" "we must become at one with days of the historic Puritan shows this God;" "must raise ISRAEL'S moral status clearly. When that craft slipped hither- above that of the Gentiles;" must "spurn ward out of the New England waters in nationalism, which, among the Gentiles, means certain people uniting for selfappearance in New York Bay, she was interest only;" for "our destiny is, by regarded as the biggest thing in the way example, to elevate the Gentile up to the standard of ZACHARIAH: 'And the dimensions do not stagger the marine LORD shall be King over all the earth." statistician of to-day. She measured In other words, only when the Jews are 81 feet 11, inches on the waterline and indeed a "light to the Gentiles" will 94 feet over all. She had a beam of 22 their prophesied destiny be fulfilled and feet 7 inches and drew 8 feet 8 inches of | will it be reasonable to " hope to regain

deck to hounds, and her topmast 44 feet. cries out the Menorah writer, " to reject Her main boom was 76 feet 6 inches in our mission to enlighten the Gentiles as ength, and her sail area was just that impossible " simply because " we are of a glorified catboat; namely, 7,982 yet the 'rejected stone'," and to leave unsettled the " world problem," the duty of whose solution was committed by GoD

This mission he interprets to be " nothgling for the championship of the seas, ing less than universal emancipation," than to teach mankind universal brotherhood: " for " no one astion, race giving yachtsmen nervous thrills by or people can redeem itself completely her method of passing would-be Cup without striving to attain universa emancipation." "So long as we help only ourselves we do not earn our God-championing title, Israel." mission, so far, has been only half fulfilled " because " we have not yet succeeded in impressing the world as spiritual leaders and commanders to the people': " " because we Jews still appear as far from our destined spiritual leadership as heaven from earth; because "we have not yet succeeded in and her comfortable spread of canvas educating and seriously impressing our Gentile brethren, so that instead of nating us they will love us." But that that day of spiritual triumph will surely come is to this believing Jew a certainty foretold by Gop Himself:

"Then the Gentiles will tire of abusing us. Then, ke the rise of the sun, which without memor could not be thought possible before sunrise-then the nations will be bound to recognize in Israel the morning-star watch that served mankind in the deep darkness of night as a herald foretelling the coming of dawn. Then wrong will surely perish and there will be no more need for war."

The Judaistic visions of a spiritual conquest of the earth, it will be seen, are dentical with those of the Christian faith. and the spirit with which the paper in the Menorah is infused is not distinguishable from the Christian spirit except in the point of view from which the "world problem " is regarded. At this time when the Jews have become so important an element in the constitution of American society-on Manhattan Island a full quarter of the population-it is worth while for Christians to understand how profound a faith in their prophetic mission prevails among those of the race in whom religious belief remains, and, transformed into a philosophy, extends far beyond them to Jews in whom there is no such faith.

## A Case for Quick Punishment.

We advise organized laborers in this industrial district to meet at once and not only to denounce, but to take measures to punish in the most extreme manner available those guilty of the outrages perpetrated in Brooklyn vesterday on certain blacksmiths and certain pavers.

No movement dependent on measures of that kind or bearing the stigma of association with them ought to succeed or, as a matter of fact, can succeed.

### A Proposed Change in the Marine Corps.

Capt. HENRY C. DAVIS of the Marine Corps makes through a service paper the novel suggestion that the corps be organized into regiments, battalions and companies, on the ground that its efficiency as a whole would be increased by an organic form under which the enlisted men would serve continually under the same officers. Such an arrangement he thinks would excite the spirit of emulation, and certain company or regiment, and would work for it with peculiar energy. Capt. DAVIS writes:

" It has been my experience on the two ships in which I have cruised that the guards of ships are better drilled and more efficient than marines on shore, and I believe that this is due to the fact that they are thrown together for three years with the same officers, and the only changes are those which would occur in any company. The men get to know their officers, the officers to know their men, and this is responsible for much good, for when an officer does not know his men he cannot hope for the results which would be obtained if

At first sight, the suggestion seems strange. In the only two countries having marines—sea soldiers—namely, Great Britain and the United States, regiments of marines have never been formed; in Great Britain, however, the Royal Marines have always been formed in companies, though these are not of the same size as companies in the army are at least in theory. Battalions have been the largest units in our service; but these, and their subdivisions, companies, have, except at the beginning, been merely temporary. At Cavité, in the Philippines, we have had what was practically a brigade of marines; but this, too, was

That Capt. DAVIS's plan would improve the efficiency of the marines is quite probable, but that marines can be formed into companies, battalions and regiments, we doubt. Comparatively few vessels of our navy carry entire companies of marines as their guards; on the other hand, some ships carry marine detachments smaller than any but a skeleton company in the army; and the marine guard of each vessel, whether commanded by a Captain or by a sergeant, is a complete and independent organization.

# Divorce and Morning Glories.

A new pastoral and landscape poet has begun to twitter in Boston. We call him new, and yet we suspect that he is but a new phase or emanation of our old friend "Uncle DUDLEY" DIBBS, the philosopher and conduct editor of the Boston Globe. He wreathes a whole column with flowers. Sound and kind as another old friend. ROBERT B. THOMAS. of the Old Farmer's Almanac, he is also sweet, tender and dripping with beauty like Prof. ARLO BATES May-movings are over. The folding bed, majestic with ornaments, rests against the wall of the " spare room." The homesickness of the cat is gradually yielding to the healing hand of time. Uncle DUDLEY DIBBS sniffs affectionately the bunch of lilacs sent by an appreciative reader in Suncook, N. H. Then he plays upon his magic typewriter and a world of blossoms springs up:

" How beautiful are flowers and what pleasur they give! Emblems of purity and truth, they cheer and delight every one. They are a noble gift of nature and should be cultivated in every home, no matter how humble. In some spot around every city or rural home should be found some fragrant evidence of the presence of the sweet arbutus, the water. Her mast was 60 feet long from our long-lost inheritance." "Are we," fair azales, the purple aster, the wild bluebell,

buttercups of shining gold, the lovely chrysanthe mum, the crimson-tipped daisies, the waving gold enrod, the milk white lilles, byacinths of heavenly blue, pinks, ' the gardener's pride,' the fair white oses, sweet violets or the crimson lvy. Nor should marigolds, popples, hollyhocks and valorous sun-

flowers be forgotten." Give lilies with full hands! Garden accommodation is somewhat limited in this town. Window boxes abound and flower pots on the fire escapes offend the law, however much they delight the nose and eve: but Uncle Dupley's sentiments are beautiful and true and are hereby recommended to Boston and all other bucolic spots where flowers are practicable.

In saying this we make but one reser vation. We cannot learn to love the Boston habit of inscribing lawns with names and mottoes or decorating the Public Garden with " 1630, Boston, 1903 " or "God Bless Our Home" in floral letters.

We need not dwell upon the æsthetic or sentimental significance of flowers. We are surprised, however, that the Boston poet-philosopher has not mentioned a high moral and social use of flowers and flower pots. At a meeting of the Twentieth Ward Improvement Association of Chicago, the other night, the Hon. W. S. ELLIOTT, a meritorious sociologist, solved the divorce problem with the simplicity of genius:

"There is nothing that brings the parents to ether like a little flower pot, or a morning glory, or a sunflower. It arouses the interest of the entire family and acts as a preventive against divorce. As a lawyer I am willing to lose the part of my fee from divorces for the good it does."

Curiously enough, conservatories have sometimes failed to prevent divorce. Evidently, there can be too much of a good thing, and the flower cure must be taken in moderation.

The questions to be put by Mr. JOHN C HAVEMEYER and the answers to be given by he Yonkers labor unions at a meeting nov arranged for should be carefully thought over. This observation is prompted by this passage from Mr. HAVEMEYER'S letter challenging the unionists

Has it ever occurred to you that the ability or skill to perform any kind of work comes from Gon and is a trust of which we are bound to make good

This is rather too deep in theory for prac ical good to come from the discussion of it. Then again: To what extent has any man the right to ceas rom work and thus cease to use the gift, and has

he the right by persuasion or force to keep other men from exercising this gift if he is unwilling to A higher authority than the expected debate has answered this question. The law as it is forbids a man to use force to compel another to stop work; and seeking to

injure another by hampering his business

n any way is intolerable malice. The proposed meeting will be devoid of benefit to the public unless the questions are conceived in full respect for the law and the answers given with unflinching respect for truth.

" Rich Men Work on City Streets." ries a headline in the Chicago Inter Ocean. ertain forehanded members of the Twenieth Ward Improvement Association appeared in the streets of their district the ther day accoutred in overalls and jumpers. Armed with brooms, hoes and shov els, they set to work to clean the streets. Bonfires and garbage wagons carried off the refuse. By nightfall the streets were clean. A noble work, good exercise for the friend, the Hon. CARTER HARRISON.

The Police Department has discovered what the police and City Magistrates have known for a long time, that altogether too many permits have been granted for carrying pistols. Apparently no care has been exercised in investigating the character or fitness of applicants for pistol permits in the past, and whoever wanted one could get it. The result has been that many excitable, badly balanced men are parading around with guns at their hips and permits in their waistcoat pockets.

As a matter of fact, a pistol is as unnecessary to the peaceful resident of New York as a lariat.

Not one man in a thousand knows how handle a pistol properly, and that one does not " pack a gun." It would be a good thing to have all the pistol permits revoked, and to issue them hereafter only for short periods, and after careful investigation of the applicants' capability to handle firearms properly and the reasons for wanting to carry them.

In General Orders No. 61, issued from the Headquarters of the Army in Washington, for the purpose of cultivating skill with the rifle, the seventh " general recommendation " says:

"This board gives its hearty approval and in dorsement of the sending of a military team to Bisley, England, to compete for the foreign trophics, and urges upon the patriotic citizens of this country to give it their financial support."

There is also a way in which the navy can contribute. If transportation can be furnished to the team, which will be, to some extent, an official body, it will be a great assistance, and we understand that the Brooklyn will sail about the proper time. There can be no objection to a lift over.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Attenion was recently called in THE SUN to the fact that in two Episcopal churches of this city. St. Mary the Virgin's and St. Ignatius's, there is the full Catholic ritual. Let me add that at these other Episcopal churches the services are the same as at those two churches, viz: Church of the Holy Cross, 43 Avenue C: Cor Church of the Holy Cross, 48 Avenue C: Corpus Christi, at West Sixty-ninth street, near Amsterdam avenue; St. Edward the Martyr, at 12 East 100th street, and Church of the Redeemer, at 153 West 138th street.

At the Church of the Redeemer the Mass of the Pre-Sanctified has been celebrated for years on Good Friday morning. Last Wednesday evening at this church the feast of St. John Ante Portam Latinam was observed by solemn vespers, the curate being celebrant, assisted by two visiting priests, as deacon and sub-deacon, the ministers being vested in cloth of sold cope, dalmatic and tunic. The altar was solemnly censed at the "Masnificat," and after the prayers a solemn procession was held, preceded by the crucifix and four processional lights thurifer, font bearer and forty-five visiting acclytes from various city parishes. The preacher was the Rev. Paul Birdsaul, rector of Grace Church, of the diocese of Albany

The increase in number of these so-called ritualistic parishes is only thelogical sequence to the doctrine of the real presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist. The red light burning before the altar in all of these parishes testifies that the Blessed Sacrament is constantly reserved in the tabernacle for adoration and is ever ready to be carried to those in extremis, that they may receive their viaticum.

NEW YORK, May S.

New Slang Word—"Stang." pus Christi, at West Sixty-ninth street, near

# New Slang Word-"Stung."

From the Yale Alumni Weekly.
An undergraduate is no longer "stuck" for nner, a seat at the play, a reilroad ticket; he is "stung" for it. He is "stung" by the professor for his recitation and the bursar for his term bill: fie is "stung" for a loan from his classmate, and

If the word "takes" as hard in the spring term as it did in the winter term the days of the purist will be one unending sting.

27 YEARS ON THE DOCKET. The Water Boundary Controversy Between

Delaware and New Jersey. WASHINGTON, May 11.-The Attorney Generals of Delaware and New Jersey, under he impression that the Supreme Court was in session, appeared in the empty chamber to-day prepared to make another move in the ancient feud between those two Commonwealths over their water boundaries, as affecting the fishing rights in the Delaware River. As the court had taken a two weeks' recess, their papers as they pertain to an original case, could not be filed, but will be presented next Monday.

The case has been known on the Suprem Court docket as "Original No. 1," for twenty-seven years. It was brought by the State of Delaware, March 13, 1877, to restrain in New Jersey fish wardens from arresting Delaware fishermen who plied their trade in that portion of the Delaware River over which each State claims jurisdiction. It has dragged along ever since, and apparis no nearer settlement now filed.

veral of the original counsel in the suit, including Thomas F. Bayard and Theodore Frelinghuysen, are dead, and with the rotations in the offices of Attorney-General, Gen. George H. Bates, special counsel for Delaware, is the only one of counsel now connected with the case.

He, with Attorney-General Ward, was on hand to represent Delaware, to-day. on hand to represent Delaware to-day and Attorney-General McCarter of New

Jersey, made his last appearance in that position, as he goes out of office on Friday. It is the purpose of the Delaware attorneys next Monday to ask the court to proceed with the determination of the ontroversy on its merits and that a day t the next term of court in October be fixed for arguments. Counsel for New Persey will probably oppose this request.

At the beginning of the present term this fuller notified the parties to the sultithat unless some action were taken, he would feel compelled to strike it from the docket, but upon the suggestion of counsel that another sitempt be made to settle the boundary by Commissioners represent-ing each State, the matter went over. The conflicting claims arise from the ambiguity of the description of the boundaries of Delaware when it was created a province by its segregation from Pennsylvania.

British Brief in Alaska Boundary Dispute. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The British Government's brief in the Alaska boundary controversy has been received by the State Secretary Root, who is one of the American arbitrators, and Gen. John W. Foster, agent of the United States in the arbitra-tion. The purpose of the conference was to Department and was the subject of a conagent of the United States in the arbitra-tion. The purpose of the conference was to consider the character of the response or counter case to be made by the United States. This must be delivered to the British Government or its Embassy in Wash-ington by Luly 2 ington by July 3.

## "The Sun" and the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ervice THE SUN is now rendering the South as regards the negro question is so conspicuous and altogether broad and impartial that I cannot refrain from a word of hearty commendation. I have been a reader of THE SUN for many years, and have often differed from its expressed policy in many matters. out I bury the hatchet now and render you full and well-merited praise for the splen-

did work you are doing.

I have just finished reading the letter of our staff correspondent from Indianola. Miss., and unhesitatingly pronounce it the fairest, best and most vital publication on this grave question that I have ever read in an Eastern paper. Your correspondent strikes fearlessly and true at the very heart of the subject, and not only the people of Indiancia, but every Southerner, owe him lasting gratitude. service of THE SUN in this work is

worthy of the very highest approbation. 1 will add that I am a Democrat. Rome, Ga., May 10. — JOHN C. REESE.

### The Future. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In Thiers's du Consulat et de L'Empire." Vol

bage 448. I find: When the Russian Colossus shall have one foot on the Dardanelles and the other on the Sound, the Did World will have been reduced to servitude, and reedom will have fied to America.

A chimera still for short-sighted politicians these sad previsions will one day be painfully justified: for Europe, stupidly divided as the ireek cities were in the presence of the King of Macedonia, is certain some day to suffer the VATES.

Most Desperate Burgiar in the World.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Doubly handcuffed and chained to the ca seat, Benjamin Sippey, alias William Wright alias William Watson, alias "Big Bill" Mason, the most desperate burglar and safecracker in the world, rode into Pittsburg last night over fifty indictments are hanging over him n various parts of the country.

He was lodged in jail for the night by Deputy Warden Sewall of the Indiana State Peniten-tiary at Michigan City, where he is being taken to serve out a four-year sentence for robbins the home of the Mayor of Terre Haute. He escaped seven years ago and has been in the caping he went to Philadelphia and the police

caping he went to Philadelphia and the police tried to arrest him in a saloon for complicity in a murder committed during a robbery. He shot the policeman and escaped. He then went to Washington and the authorities there want him for twenty-seven crimes, including murder. The New York police have eleven indictments against him for burglary. He was captured in Boston and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years. When he was released yesterday morning over 2,000 people surrounded the prison, eager to catch a glimpse of him. Officers from six cities tried to secure possession of him, but he was turned over to Deputy Sewall.

Sippey is over 6 feet tall and built in pro-

Sewall.

Sippey is over 6 feet tall and built in proportion. He is 52 years old and has spent twenty years in various prisons. The confinement does not seem to injure him and he looks like a thirty-year-old athlete. On account of his desperate character, it was not deemed safe to trust him on a train at night, so he was taken off here until this morning, when the journey will be resumed. When he is released from Michizan City, the Washington police will take him there to stand trial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the report which appears in to-day's SUN of the closing session of the educational conference at Chicago, I am represented as saying that "a huge educational trust, embracing every college, university and proessional school in the country " may soon be formed. If I had actually made such an assertion, there would. I think, be sufficient ground for removing me from my chair at Columbia to a room at Bloomme from my chair at Columbia to a room at Bloomingdale. Permit me, therefore, to file an absolute denial. I am further quoted as having spoken in favor of the "affiliation" of the smaller colleges with the larger universities. In fact, I alluded to affiliation unity in pleading for such voluntary cooperation, on the part of the smaller colleges as would make affiliation wholly unnecessary.

To explain more precisely what I said (and the reporter misunderstood) would necessitate the repetition of a portion of my paper, which dealt in a rather technical fashion with the coördination of college and professional studies. The very few who are likely to be interested in such a discussion will, in due time, he able to read it all in the published proceedings of the conference.

MUNROE SMITH. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, May 10.

The translation of trade and professional slang and terms into the language of every-day transactions is always difficult, and there is always present misconstruction. Prof. Smith seem o have been a victim of the technical intricactes o he lingo of his trade

### Booms and Refrigerators. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: Your prais

of the work done by Major Woodbury for the city's nterest, accentuates the fact that his boom for Mayor is the only one that does not need a refrig crator or an incubator to keep it during the summer "The good old summer time" is all the better for

mattresses, &c., in which we took our sea baths till he banished the thin black line of secws that stole out daily to cast their refuse upon our waters and our bodies—refuse that was the rejected even of the sexpense. rnd our bodies—refuse that was the rejected even of the scavenger.

The one great reputation made in modern city politics is that of Col. Waiting.

Who now reinembers who was Mayor or candidate for Mayor in in time?

It looks as if Major Woodbury was making a reputation along the same lines.

New York. May 11.

ne absence of the pot pourri of watermelon, hal

TULLOCH CALLED ON FOR PROOF. Postmaster-General Payne Says He Must

Make Good His Charges or Shut Up. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Postmaster-General Payne has sent a verbal message to Seymour Tulloch, the former cashier of the Washington Post Office, who recently made a public statement containing allegations against former Postmaster-General Smith, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell and Postmaster Merritt of the Washington office, telling Mr. Tulloch in plain English to make good or shut up.

It is understood that Mr. Payne is inclined to this course since the receipt of letters from the four men against whom allega-tions were made by Tulloch. These state-ments, it is said, throw considerable new light on the Tulloch case and the reasons for the dismissal of that officer after twenty years in the Government service.

Mr. Payne's views were expressed to

Mr. Fayne's views were expressed to Mr. Tulloch by two inspectors of the Department, who went to Forest Glen, Md., yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with him. Mr. Tulloch finally agreed to do all in his power to substantiate the charges he has made and said he would subrit a statement to the Restriction. charges he has made and said he would submit a statement to the Postmaster-General before Friday of the present week. This statement, Mr. Tulloch said, would contain all the information in his posses-sion and would be sufficiently detailed in character to enable the officers of the Department to enable the officers of the Department to amplify the facts presented by him through a reference to the records and files of the Washington Post Office and postal service. The overhauling of the accounts of the Washington ing of the accounts of the Washington Post Office, which was begun ten days ago, was completed to-day and a report contain-ing the results of the inquiry will be laid before the Postmaster-General within a

few days.

Auditor Castle of the Post Office Depart ment to-day is preparing the detailed statement of the accounts of the New York Post Office, requested by Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell, as the first step in the general investigation of affairs in the New York office, instituted with a view to introducing reforms in the manner of transacting business. icting business.
investigation into the affairs of the

New York office, and other offices whose yearly receipts are in excess of half a million dollars, will be most thorough

### NEGROES AS LETTER CARRIERS. Ex-Gov. McMillin Tells Why Southern Families Are Opposed to Them.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Ex-Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee indorses what Representative Gaines of that State save as to the fear of allowing a colored letter carrier to cross the threshold of their homes. Mr. McMillin says:

"I know nothing whatever of the Algood incident, other than what I have read in the newspapers, the latest advices on the subject being, if I mistake not, a statement which denies the first account of the affai sent broadcast over the country. I haven't been in the Gallatin neighborhood since the incident so much commented upon took place, but I know the people well. and I do not hesitate to say that, collectively, they constitute one of the most

enlightened, progressive and thoroughly liberal communities in the United States. "There is no part of the North in which a negro official is persona grata, and in many sections he is not even acceptable as a laborer, although the South readily accepts him as such. It is also true this same spirit (I mean where negro cialism is concerned) is so far character-istic of the South that when the father, husband or son is away from home are not anxious to have a negro official go to the home and cross the threshold. either to deliver mail or for any other pur-pose. When the father, husband and son are at home they are ready for all comers, and abundantly able to defend the home; but when compelled to be absent, they are at least anxious that the law shall not send anybody across the threshold who by any possibility could be an intruder or an vader of the sanctity of the home."

## FRESHMEN CUT CHAPEL. The Suspended Class of Syracuse University

Absent Themselves. STRACUSE, May 11 .- Not a freshman put n an appearance at chapel exercises this morning, the girls absenting themselves out of sympathy with the men. The men have been under suspension since last Saturday and their absence from classes is being counted as cuts. The chancellor announced that he had intended to re move the decree of suspension from the class at chapel this morning, but as there were no freshmen there to hear him he would continue the suspension until the class saw fit to appear in their places at chapel. He added that every student would be charged with double cuts until

they were reinstated.

The freshmen cut chapel to-day as a mark of their disapproval of their suspension and the doing away of "Moving-up day." This action the chancellor took up day." This action the chancellor took Saturday on account of the rowdyism connected with the celebration. This mornnected with the celebration. This morning the freshmen in some way fixed the chapel organ so that it could not be used and the exercises of "Senior day" had to be conducted without music. During the speeches the freshmen held an indignation meeting in the symmetric in the symme eeting in the gymnasium, where many ot-headed plans were suggested. Upperhot-headed plans were suggested. Upper-class men were finally admitted to the meeting and the freshmen by their advice appointed a committee to meet the chancellor and see if some concessions could not be secured.

# Is Tibet Russia's ?

In India attention is being turned for the noment from the western frontier to the northern borderland of the Himalayas, China, it is stated at Calcutta, apparently on good authority, has transferred her suzerain rights over Tibet to Russia, and the alarm over the probable loss of India's trade with that country has already been

sounded The Englishman of Calcutta holds that unless the British Government is prepared to see Indian commerce permanently excluded from the interior of that part of Asia, must be prepared to act. As military action is indicated, all kinds of rumors wer afloat about preparations, and at Darjeeling. on the road leading through Sikkim into Tibet, there was a veritable scare.

The Premium Habit.

I know a man who's saving tags, From the Baltimore News. On tobacco,

For it's the ruling passion.
This saving up of lags,
And stamps and gaudy
From bottles, boxes, bags;
Yes, everybody's got jit.
And I have got lit, tod
I'm simply so distracted 'm simply so distracte
I don't know what to

Gimme your tags and wrappers—
Gimme your labels, friends—
Gimme your cast off 4 oppers—
Gimme your seegar eds—
Gimme your extra trad/marks—
Gimme your extra trad/marks—
Gimme your bottles play.
For I'm going to draw to morrow
On the things I save to day!

Ten thousand tags will get me
A copper-headed came.
And twice ten thousand tags an
Umbrella for the rain;
Ohl everybody's got it
And I have got it, too—
I'm simply so distracted
I don't know what to de

### GEN. SHERIDAN'S TAPESTRIES. Those Presented to Him by Friends to B.

Sold by Auction. WASHINGTON, May 11.-Mrs. Irene R Sheridan, widow of "Phil" Sheridan, and his brother, Col. "Mike" Sheridan, as executors and trustees of Gan. Sharidan's estate, have offered for sale at public auction the expensive Flemish tapestries presented to Gen. Sheridan twenty years ago by John W. Mackay, acting for a group of the famous cavalry leader's peronal friends.

The tapestries are from the Pitti Gallery. at Florence, and since they became the property of the Sherdans have hung on the walls of the National Museum. they are to be converted into cash, if a pur-chaser can be found, when they are put up at auction at Sloan's on Wednesday. The

four pieces are thought by their owners to be worth something like \$50,000.

About the time that the tapestries were given to Gen. Sheridan his friends gave him as an additional present a deed to the brick as an additional present a deed to the brick residence at the corner of Rhode Island avenue and Seventeenth street, in which Mrs. Sheridan and her daughters now reside. Mrs. Sheridan has decided to part with the house also, and recently sold it, for several thousand dollars more than Gen. Sheridan's friends paid for it, to Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department, whose handsome residence adjoins it on the east. The sale of the house and tapestries became necessary in order to settle up the estate, which could not be done until "Young Phil," the youngest child, became of age. He is a cadet at West Point, having been appointed by President McKin-ley, and recently attained his majority. Mrs. Sheridan will build a more commodious house in the neighborhood of the old one

### PHYSICIANS IN CONVENTION. The American Therapeutic Society and

the Academy of Medicine Meet. WASHINGTON May 11 -The fourth anual convention of the American Therapeutic Society began its sessions here today, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite of New York presiding. The membership limit of the society was increased from 50 to 75, and the following New York physicians were elected to membership: P. beig Porter, William J. Morton, Henry Ling Taylor, Russell A. Hibbs, Edward B. Bronson, John F. White, James Peder-

B. Bronson, John F. White, James Pedersen and H. J. Garrigues.

The annual address of the president, Dr. Satterthwaite, dealt with recent progress in therapeutics. The president maintained that the most brilliant achievement of the science in recent years has been the president suppression of cellors. of the science in recent years has been the practical suppression of yellow fever in Havana. Cuba, by the United States Yellow Fever Commission. Dr. Satterthwaite also praised highly the work of the American authorities in preventing the spread of cholera in the Philippines and in stamping out the bubonic plague in San Francisco.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Academy of Medicine began here this morning, with the president, Dr. here this morning, with the president, Dr. Charles M. McIntyre of Easton, Pa., in the chair. Thirty new members were elected to fellowship in the academy, and a number of papers on medicine and hygiene were read. The academy will continue in session until Wednesday.

## SYRIAN FAMILIES COMING. Sultan Allows 25 to Leave Turkey to Join

Their Husbands in This Country. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Good news for a lot of people in the Armenian and Syrian quarters of New York came to the State Department to-day in a telegram from Mr. Leishman, United States Minister at Constantinople. It was to the effect that the Sultan had allowed twenty-five families leave his possessions to join their menfolk in the United States. The Sultan has herein the United States. The Sunan has here-tofore refused to permit the families to join the husbands and fathers who had settled in foreign lands. Minister Leishman appealed for many months for permission for the wives and children of Turkish sub-jects in this country to leave Turkey, and recently his efforts resulted in success. His telegram of to-day tells that the emi-His telegram of to-day tells that the

gration of the women and children has been begun. The telegram follows: I have the pleasure to report that owing to his Imperial Majesty having graciously given orders to facilitate the departure of natural-ized American citizens of Ottoman origin ordera to facilitate the departure of naturalized American citizens of Ottoman origin who desire to rejoin their husbands and fathers in America, the following named families started last week; Sooltane, Garabanian, Kayajian, Gerabidien, Samerzian, Marabanian, Kayajianion, Kabijian, Yezeghan Obzoonian, Semonian, Babigian, Aharonian, Damboorajian, Assadoorian, two Talanians, Boyajian, Tashijian, Kezerian, Melkhassian, Mazzerbian, Narrissien, two Mezsmeniens and Berboghossian.

### Berboghossian. ARMY GENERAL STAFF MEETS. Gen. Young Presides and Explains the Pur poses of the Organization.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-The General Staff of the Army met in Washington today. Major-Gen. S. B. M. Young, president of the Army War College Board, presided at the session and after reading the instructions of the Secretary of War, made a short address, in which he explained the purposes of the General Staff and the work it is expected to perform. The present session will continue for ten days, during which time different officers will deliver

lectures on army subjects.

At the meeting to-morrow Gen. Theodore Schwan, retired, who has made a close study of army organization methods, and who participated in the early campaigns in the Philippines, will make an address. The present General Staff includes the Adjutant-General of the Army and the War College Board. Under Secretary Root's instructions it will consider new amendments to the army regulations and also determine upon a scheme for bringing together the administrative branches of the army and arranging a plan by which lectures on army subjects. the army and arranging a plan by which the War Department bureaus will work uniformly with the General Staff.

# NOT ORDERED TO KIEL.

Admiral Cotton Can Take His Squadron There Without Orders if He Wants To. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Officers of the Navy Department to-day expressed surprise over the cabled reports that Rear Admiral Cotton, commanding the European naval station, had received orders from Washington to take his squadron to Kiel for the big regatta in June, in which Emperor William is so deeply interested. It was denied that any such orders had been issued. It was asserted that if Admiral Cotton wanted to take the squadron to Kiel, he had not said so to the Navy Department, and the original way. and the opinion was given by a high au-thority that although Kiel is within the limits of his station, Admiral Cotton would not go there without the Department's It is said that crews from the ships of the European squadron may be sent to Kiel

## tatement on the subject could be obtained WIRELESS TELEPHONE WORK.

to participate in the regatta, but no official

Inventor Drawbaugh Now Able to Converse for a Mile and a Half. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 11 - Daniel Drawbaugh, the aged inventor, who resides near this city, is about completing a wireless telephone. He is now able to converse a distance of one mile, and after the completion of a new armature, of which he is the inventor, he says he will be able to talk

five miles.

Mr. Drawbaugh is 76 years old, and says he is anxious to show to the world a complete wireless telegraph and telephone system before he dies. His work is being closely watched by Dr. Ward of the University of Pennsylvania who represents the United States Signal Corps and who has been with Mr. Drawbaugh since last August. Dr. Ward will not explain his presence, but it is understood that he is with the inventor in the interest of the United States Governing the states of the United States of the U in the interest of the United States Govern-